

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 36. VOL. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1849.

[VOL. XXXIII.]

TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, By Norvell & Cavins.

The price to Subscribers, is, **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, **PAID IN ADVANCE**, or **FOUR DOLLARS** at the end of the year.
The terms of advertising in this paper, are, **FIFTY CENTS** for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS** for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.
All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.
All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

Areambal & Nouvel,
Have just received, and are now opening at their store on Main-street, fronting the Old Market place,
A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of
Elegant spriged & Plain CANTON CRAPES,
Black and assorted colors,
Superb Thread Laces and Edgings
Lace Shawls and Veils, black and white
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and three cornered Marino Shawls, assorted colors
Prunelle and Morocco Shoes, with and without heels, black and assorted colors
Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Lace Pillboxes and Embroidered Trimmings
Best quality black Double Leventine and Flor ences

Do. do. Lutestrating and Mantua
Do. Bombazine and Bombazines
Figured Leventines and Satins
6-4 black and white Silk Lace and 4-4 Crapes
Plain and figured Ribbons and Gauzes
Figured and plain Jackonett, Book, Mull and Leno Muslins
Cambrie and 6-4 Carlisle Gingham
Pink cross-barred and Jacquett Shawls
Black and white Silk Cotton Hose
Corded Velvet and Velveteen
London Superfine and common CLOTHS and CASSIMERES

Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets
Stripe Jeans and Cotton Cassimeres
Super white and printed Marsailles and other Vestings
Steam Loom and Cambrie Shirtings
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Russia, Bird-eye and Damask Diapers
Linen and cotton Chees
Light and Dark Calicoes
Furniture and Cambrie Dimities
Black and cross-barred Silk Handkerchiefs
Company Flag and Bandanna do.
Silk, Cotton and Worsted 1-2 Hose
Buck-skin, Dog-skin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves
Linen Cambrie and Marking Canvas
Domestic Clap Hats, Work-Baskets, Bed Tick Sheetting, Shirting, Chambrays, Stripes, Plaids, Furniture checks, coloured Jeans
Hemp and Flax Linen, Socks, Thread &c.,

Also,
4th Proof French Brandy, Of a superior
L. P. Madeira Wine, quality and for
Old Port Wine, sale by the bar-
Old Jamaica Spirits, rel or quart.
Whiskey,
Brown Sugar, Coffee, fresh Tea, Rice, prime
Muscadet Raisins, Pepper, Spice &c.
Liverpool and Edged Plates and Dishes, Cups
and Saucers, Teas, Sugars, Creams, Pitch-
ers, Salad Dishes, Soup Tureens, Basons and
Ewers &c.
And a General Assortment of

Hard Ware & Paper Hangings,
All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Lexington, June 11, 1849—24tf

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE TROTTER & SON,
In addition to their former Importation last month,
have received a further supply of the most

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

For the Spring and Summer,
That the Philadelphia Market affords, which,
having been purchased upon the most mod-
erate terms, they are determined to sell ex-
tremely low for cash in hand.

A PART OF THE ASSORTMENT CONSISTS OF THE
FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

DAMASK and plain Canton and Conchan
Crapes, black, blue, crimson, pink, yel-
low, orange, lilac, drab and brown,
Canton Crapes Shawls, and Scarfs of same col-
ours

Thread and Silk Laces, Edgings & Insertings
Parasols and Umbrellas
Straw Bonnets and suitable Trimmings
Plain and figured Mull Mull and Jackonett
Muslins 4-4 and 6-4 wide
Fine wide Muslins, white and pink stripe
Florence, Lutestrating & Levantine Silks, black
and changeable colours
Yellow and blue Nankeens
Blue and striped Cotton Cassimeres
Irish, Scotch and Russia sheetings
German and Irish Linens
Steam Loom and New England Shirtings
Bed Tickings of every price and quality
Cloths and Cassimeres, well assorted
Blue, mist and brown Cassinets

Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Shoes &
Bootees, plain and figured, with and with-
out heels
Low priced Hats
Elegant and common Knives and Forks
Plaid, striped and chambray Cottons
6-4 and 4-4 Linen and Cotton Checks
Liverpool China and common Ware, com-
pletely assorted

Flowered Paper by the piece, and in sets for
rooms
And every other article in their line of
business.
Lexington, June 21, 1849—26tf

Replevin Bonds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS, Just Received at No. 7, Cheapside.

JAMES M. PIKE.

HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies, he has received the most elegant assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

That has been offered for sale in this town for the last two years,

AMONG WHICH ARE—
ELEGANT 8, 6 and 4 SCOLLUP RETICULES,
Superb Toilette Boxes and Toilet Cushions, in great variety of Patterns and Sizes,
MONTAGUE BASKETS for the Toilette, extremely handsome,
A few pair very elegant SCREENS, FANCY BOXES, FRUITS, EMERY BOOKS &c.
The whole of the above superbly painted on Velvet and in a very superior style.
Likewise—PLAIN GOLD, STAMPED GOLD, EMBOSSED & MOROCCO PAPER.
GOLD ORNAMENTS for various purposes, with a variety of other articles too numerous
to particularize.
He hopes those he has mentioned will be sufficient inducement for the Ladies to call and ex-
amine for themselves.

Also, received a few days since,
A few Bottles of the justly celebrated MACASSAR, and a few Bottles of the unadulterated
RUSSIA OILS for the Hair.
All of which he is disposed to sell at a very small advance from prime cost.

Lexington, July—29tf

NEW GOODS.

Thompson & January,

Have just received and are now opening,

at their store on Main-street, formerly

occupied by TINDY & ALLEN, a general

assortment, suitable for the present and ensu-

ing season, consisting of

Black Canton Crapes

Fancy coloured ditto

Thread Laces and Lace Veils

Merino Shawls

Lace Pillboxes and Handkerchiefs

Best doubled Leventines

„ Senslows and Florence

Bombazines and Bombazines

Plain and figured Ribbons, assorted

Plain and figured Jackonett, Book, Mull

and Leno Muslins

4-4 and 6-4 Cambrie, assorted

Do do Gingham, assorted

White and coloured Cotton Socks, asst'd

Black and white Silk Stockings and Socks

Ditto and coloured worsted ditto

Corded Velvet and Velveteen

London Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres

Blue, mixed and brown Cassinets

Superfine white and printed Marsailles,

with a variety of Silk & other Vestings

Steam Loom and Cambrie Shirtings

Irish Linens and Long Lawns

Linen and Cotton Checks

Light and dark Calicoes

Furniture and Cambrie Dimities

Black and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs

Company and Flag Bandanna

Bucksin, Beaver, Kid and Silk Gloves

Linen Cambrie and Cambrie Handk's

Domestic Cottons and Checks

Do Stripes and Chambrays

Do Shirtings and Sheetings

Plain and Furniture Checks

A large quantity of excellent Tow Linen.

Also, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES.

Real French Brandy

Do Madeira Wine

Very old Jamaica Spirits

Old Whiskey

Loaf and Lump Sugar

Spices and Dye-stuffs in great variety

Together with a large quantity of

Liverpool and Queensware.

All of which they will sell very low

for Cash.

They have also on Commission, Baskwell,

Page & Baker's

Common, Engraved and Cut Glassware,

by the Box, at Pittsburgh prices.

Likewise a large assortment open for the ac-
commodation of private families, with Black Por-
celain and Claret Bottles.

Hamilton's best Moccoba Snuff, and Real Span-
ish Segars, at Philadelphia prices.

Lexington, July 9, 1849—28

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,

(Professor of Dancing.)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public generally, that his

Dancing School,

Will open on Friday the 20th instant, in the e-
legant room formerly of the Kentucky Hotel,
which he is now preparing for that purpose,
next door to Maj. Morrison's house.

Persons desirous of being instructed, are
solicited to make immediate application to J.
DARRAC, at the above place, or at Mr. Wick-
life's Inn.

Days of tuition, Friday and Saturday, every
week. Number of lessons per quarter, thirty
two.

Terms as heretofore.

A night School will also be opened for gen-
tlemen, as soon as a sufficient number is made
up.

33tf August 12, 1849.

Notice.

COUNTRY HATTERS and others wishing
to purchase BEAVER FUR by the small
quantity, may be supplied by calling on the
following gentlemen: Mr. SAMUEL MEN-
SLEY, of Frankfort; Mr. JOEL P. WILLIAMS
of Harrodsburg; and Mr. SAMUEL PIL-
BERTON, of Lexington, at the House of
Seiber & Johnsons. Those taking a Pack of
sixty or a hundred weight, may have it at \$2
75 cents, a less quantity at \$3 per lb.

Lexington, July 23d, 1849.—18*6t

SALT.

THE Subscribers have just received,
A quantity of Salt,

For sale at two DOLLARS per bushel, by
the Barrel.

JUGGINS & PRITCHETT,
August 12, 1849.—33tf

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Baldwin coun-
ty, A. T. for safe keeping, a NEGRO who
calls himself BILL, about 40 years of age, rather
of a yellow complexion, about six feet high—
says he belongs to a man by the name of
JOHN MYERS, in Lexington, Ky. He ap-
pears not to have good sense, though I am of
opinion he is deceitful.

ROBERT LEWIS, Sheriff.

Shreve and Combs,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And are now opening for Sale,

ONE CASE of elegant double barreled

FOWLING PIECES, London make, with

scroll guards, double rollers, rain pan locks,

break off, silver escutcheons, platina holes,

gold bands, &c.

ONE CASE single barreled do. with spider

sights, &c. &c.

One Cask of Hardware,

consisting of

Bright standing Vices, assorted

Brass bushed Coffee Mills

Black Pump Hammers

Saddler's Hammers

Brass battery Kettles, wired and bailed

10 inch Patent Brick Trowels, riveted

Bright Thumb Latches and Iron Squares

Iron and Brass headed shovel and Tongs

Patent Box Coffee Mills

Steel Yards, from 30 to 250lbs.

Patent Beams

Strong Ward plate Stock Locks

Fancy plate do. do.

6 barred Curry Combs

Iron Sash Pullies

Japan'd Norfolk Thumb Latches

Do Chest Handles

4, 5, 6 inch Chest Locks, complete

6, 7, 8, 9 do. Knigh Locks, do.

Fine Fancy bitted Pad, double bolted Pad,

Cupboard and Chest Locks

4 keyed Tilt and Trunk Locks

Brass Bag Locks

Bright Hand Vices

Saddler's Punches, assorted

Shoe Pinchers and Screws, assorted

Joint Compasses and Slip Augurs

Chest Hinges

Short handled Frying Pans, assorted

ALL FOR SALE,

Superior Domestic COTTONS.

Manufactured at Providence, (R. I.)

consisting of

GINGHAMS,

STRIPEs,

PLAIDS,

CHAMBRAYS,

CHECKS, and

TICKING.

All which will be sold low for cash.

SHREVE & COMBS,

Auc'rs. & Com. Merchants.

August 19.—33tf

NEW GOODS.

Alex'r. Parker & Son,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, in

addition to their former assortment,

Broad Cloths, assorted,

Black Canton & colored Crapes, do.

Black & Italian Lutestrings, of the

best quality—and the very best

Imperial Gunpowder TEA,

Which they will sell on the lowest terms for

CASH.

33-4t Lexington, August 12.

KENHAWA SALT.

THE subscriber having become the agent

of Peter Grant, for vending the above

named article, informs the public, that he has

now, and will continue to keep on hand at his

House, corner of Water & Main Cross-roads

and immediately opposite the end of the Low-

er New Market-house, a constant supply of

the aforesaid SALT, as cheap as can be ob-

tained in Lexington. He will receive in pay-

ment therefor, at par, the current Notes of

Kentucky, and notes on the following foreign

Banks, viz:—

Belmont bank of St. Clairsville,

Bank of Chillicothe,

Franklin Bank of Columbus,

Lancaster Ohio Bank,

Bank of Marietta,

Bank of Mountpleasant,

Sciota Commercial Bank, at P. month,

Banks of Steubenville,

Bank of West Union,

Western Reserve Bank,

Bank of Missouri, St. Louis,

Bank of Illinois, Shawneetown,

Bank of Vincennes and Branches,

Farmers' and Merchants' bank of Indiana,

Bank of Virginia and Branches,

Farmers' do. of do. and Branches,

Bank of the Valley and Branches,

North Western Bank of Virginia,

WALTER CONNELL.

Lexington, August 13th, 1849.—33tf

For Sale or to Hire,

A NEGRO MAN,

WHO has been used to driving a team and

working on a farm for several years;

but has recently been employed as a waiter

in a Tavern. His character for industry, so-

berity and honesty, is indisputable, and the

owner's reason for selling him is on account of

his leaving the state, and the man having a

wife and family, from whom he does not wish

to part. A long credit will be given.

Apply at this Office.

August 5, 1849.—23-4t

Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence,

Washington, Aug. 2, 1849.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That sepa-

rate Proposals will be received at the

Office of the Commissary General of Subsist-

ence, until the 31st day of October next, in-

clusive, for the supply of subsistence stores for

the use of the troops of the United State, to

be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as fol-

lows:

At Boston.

1040 barrels of prime pork

2100 do fine flour

36 do proof whiskey

14600 pounds soap

5500 do candles

230 bushels salt

3650 gallons vinegar

820 bushels of peas or beans

One-fourth on the first day of June, 1820;

One-fourth on the first day of September, 1820;

One-fourth on the first day of December, 1820;

And the remainder on the first of March, 1821.

At New-York.

DOMESTIC.

From the London Monthly Magazine.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—I have read your last supplementary number with the highest possible interest. So perfect a contrast as the one it presents between the monarchical and republican forms of government, could hardly have been expected to be found in so narrow a compass. In contrasting the state of the peasantry (by far the most numerous class of people in every country,) under the republican government of America, with the same class of people under the monarchical governments of Europe, how different do we find them circumstanced. Under the one government, how free and independent; under the other, how servile, how degraded!

A comparison of the situations of persons filling parallel situations under the two forms of government, renders it peculiarly and strikingly apparent. Beginning with the first of the peasant, we shall find the American "squatter," and the Irish "cottier," pretty nearly upon a level, in the commencement of their pursuits in life. If we watch their progress, we shall find the one gradually improving in his condition, becoming, in time, the proprietor of the land he tills; his labors ultimately crowned with ease and independence; and his children, far from being a burthen to him, serving, by enabling him to extend his cultivation, to increase the value of the land he has been enabled to purchase, by his requisite industry, and the anti-aristocratical policy of the government under which he has the happiness to live.

How different, how miserably different, is the lot of the unfortunate cottier! His utmost toil scarcely enables him to pay the rent, taxes and tithes, extorted from him, for the wretched hole he inhabits, and the small spot of land he holds; and to supply himself and his family with a scanty portion of the coarsest food; no hopes of improvement in his condition cheer him; on the contrary, as his children—the wretched offspring of rags and misery—increase, his wants become greater; till, at last, they plunge him into inextinguishable poverty—that poverty which awaits him in his old age, which is the sole inheritance of his children, and the only dowry of his widow!

If we look to the corresponding class of people—the agricultural laborers—even in this boasted country, we shall find their situation (pampered as they are by the present abominable system of making the poor rates auxiliary to the payment of their scanty wages,) very little better, and, in some respects even worse; worse, in being less independent than the cottier—from not holding, as he does, a piece of land; which, small as it may be, raises him somewhat in the scale of society, and makes him a little less the slave of another's will, than the mere agricultural laborer.

In the higher classes of cultivators, the contrast is not less unfavorable to the monarchical governments. How different is the situation of the third class of American yeomen (as described by Mr. Fearon,) from that of the European farmer. The lord of the soil which he cultivates, and having, as Mr. Fearon expresses it, "no one to make him afraid," the other dependant, and (as far as the fear of being deprived of the means of supporting himself and his family can make him so,) the slave of his landlord; and (which is infinitely more galling,) often, too, of a steward more haughty, proud, and overbearing than his master. It may, I am aware, be said, that this is not ascribable to the difference between the government of America and those of Europe; but to the peculiar situation of America, and the great abundance there of unoccupied land. But a very little reflection will show, that it is not from the latter circumstances, but from the republican form of government adopted in America, that it arises. The history of this country furnishes an epoch—the conquest—well calculated to explain the cause of this difference.

At that time a general change took place in the proprietors of the soil, and there was then some resemblance between this country and the present state of America, in the circumstance of there being more land than the population could cultivate. At that period commenced the system of land-ownership, which, though with many alterations, exists at this day. The government then established being monarchical, its unavoidable concomitant, an aristocracy, required revenues for its support, as well as to enable it to defend the new government against the attacks of the subjugated people. To effect this, large grants of land were made to the newly created nobles: thus was the whole country parcelled out amongst a favored few, and the great body of the people shut out from becoming proprietors of the soil; and thus was the cultivator of the earth reduced to a level with the beasts which shared with him the toil of cultivating it. In time, however, the conveniences of the land proprietors induced them to raise the cultivators from the situation of servants to that of tenants. Hence the system of landlord and tenant; a system which, though it may have ameliorated the condition of the cultivators at that time, has ultimately had the effect of placing them in the state of dependence they are now in, even under our present comparatively free constitution.

Suppose, instead of conquering England, the Normans had found it unpeopled, had colonized it, and established in it a popular government like that of America; and, instead of granting out enormous quantities of land to a few individuals, had allowed each settler to possess only as much land as he and his

family could cultivate; how different would be the state of England at this day from what it actually is! Instead of the millions who now form the agricultural class, being, as they are, the dependents of a few extensive landowners and their stewards, they would be independent yeomen—men who, neither raised above nor depressed below their fellow creatures, by the varied degrees of artificial rank, would thence acquire that elevation of character and of ideas, which is the natural result of an unconsciousness of inferiority; men who would act from themselves, and from their own views of things—and who, at an election, would be incapable of being led to the polling-booth [as the farmers of the present day are by their landlords] in herds, just as their shepherds drive, wherever they please, their timid, wingless flocks.

What a noble freedom of constitution would a country, thus peopled, be capable of enjoying, and of eternally preserving; and how different would a parliament, elected by such men, from a house of commons, elected under the influence of close corporations, and a few large landed proprietors! Is not this what America must, in time, become? Is it not a natural result of the system of the sales of land adopted there, and of the restriction on the quantity purchased by individuals, occasioned by the high price of labor, rendering the buying of more land than the purchaser and his family can cultivate unprofitable and useless? Surely it cannot fail to verify, at some future time, [if, indeed, it has not already done so,] Smollett's prediction, that "the continent of North America may become the asylum of British liberty; and, when the nation is enslaved by domestic despotism, or foreign dominion—when her substance is wasted, her spirit broken, and the laws and constitution of England are no more—then those colonies, sent off by our fathers, may receive and entertain their sons as hapless exiles and ruined refugees."

Kentish-Town, Feb. 14.

Receipt for making Cider, and preserving it sound for years.

Three months ago, I was at the house of Nicholas Nall, Esq. who lives near Deep River, at the upper extremity of Moore county, where I drank old cider of a very superior quality; and as the habitual use of cider is eminently conducive to health, insures sobriety, imparts the agreeable sensation of strength and vigor, and is a pleasant beverage that can be afforded at a small expense; I took care to be exactly informed of his manner of making, refining and preserving it, in hope that advantage might accrue in the publication of it. Mr. Nall had in his cellar, as well as I now recollect, about 8 or 10 hog-heads and 50 or 60 barrels of cider of different ages—the oldest was best; nor did he think it fit to drink until it was at least a year old. That which I drank, was three years old and was excellent. His oldest cider I did not taste, as he intends it as a treat for his executors. He complained that his stock was too small to drink it of the age he wished; but intended to fill another cellar. I here copy Mr. Nall's receipt, as he gave it to me in writing in April last.

"All apples fit to be eaten, will make good cider. The grand secret is in cleansing it from the filth and dregs as early as possible. Each sort of apples are to be beaten and pressed by themselves. Two kinds of juice, both good, would if mixed often, make bad cider. Throw out all imperfect, sorry, and sun-burnt apples, as well as dust and trash—Beat your apples before much mellowed—as they lose their strength, soundness and spirit, if too mellow. Let them stand half a day after being beaten, before put into the press; then press them slowly; discontinue it as soon as the juice appears thin and watery. The advantage of slow pressure is, in making the liquor run pure. Let your casks, previously well cleansed, be filled quite full, to permit the froth and pumice to discharge itself at the bung. When the fermentation abates, cover the bung closely with something, that may be lifted by the fixed air that escapes during the future fermentation. In a week, rack off the cider carefully, ceasing the moment you observe it to run muddy.—Now stop the cask more firmly. In ten days, rack it off a second time; and in fifteen days a third time. In every instance, the casks are to be clean and perfectly filled; and when filled for the last time, to be bunged close in a deep, dry cellar, never to be moved until drawn for use. Late cider need not be racked until March, and then one racking, or at most two, will be sufficient. Be very careful that no water, nor even the little that will adhere after rining a cask, is mixed with the cider. The smallest quantity of rain water will render cider unfit to keep. The addition of any quantity of distilled spirit is not only useless, but injurious."

Mr. Nall's method is the result of long experience, and its success justifies me in recommending it to the public. I hope it will be tried.

CALVIN JONES.

Raleigh, July 25, 1819.

N. B.—I ought to have mentioned that Mr. Nall told me, he had for many years tried various plans for clarifying cider to prevent its souring, by means of milk, isinglass, scalding and scumming, filtering through sand, &c. &c. and found all useful; but is satisfied that frequent racking or drawing is far preferable to any other method he has attempted.

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.

The editor of the Patriot is happy in laying the following official communication before the public, as it will, it is

hoped, dispel those exaggerated and groundless alarms that are circulated respecting the health of our city.

HEALTH OFFICE,

Baltimore, Aug. 17, 1819.

After the report made by the physicians on the 31st day of July last, measures were taken to obtain, from them, separately, and from the citizens inhabiting places suspected of disease, daily communications concerning the health of our city. If, from the best information and advice, thus obtained, any material change from the tenor of their public report had been discovered, it would have become the indispensable duty, as it has been the fixed determination, of the board of health, to have promptly and frankly, made it known. But no such change, it is believed, has hitherto occurred. It may be proper to add, that some medical opinions unknown to the meeting, did not concur in that report; and it is believed that the proportion of malignant cases even in their estimation, is not increased; and we are induced to hope that their opinions, respecting much on principles of theory, may not have been founded on a practical view of the facts; for it seems to be admitted on all sides, that such cases have appeared do almost invariably present themselves whether the season proves healthy or not. With regard to these opinions, however, every information is now, and will be, given to the public, that may be found connected either with their safety or satisfaction.

It will however readily be perceived, that this discordance of medical opinion creates difficulties in acquiring or accumulating information among those not scientifically versed in such subjects; it is at the same time pleasing to observe, that all agree, in no instance has the fever proved contagious, and that whatever may have been its character or qualities; the cases produced in the city are evidently confined in their origin, to one dock, and seems to have entirely disappeared therefrom, although still frequented by one half its inhabitants.

In the mean time, several cases of the same description have appeared at Fell's Point; and in like manner, thus far are very confined in their range. In any event the utmost attention will be paid to observe their course, and obviate their causes and extension, as on this subject long and dear bought experience has placed much within the control of police regulations, which have already proved advantageous and will continue to be enforced with renewed assiduity and determined rigor.

The enlarged bounds of the city have induced in many of our citizens to believe our weekly bills of mortality to be greatly increased, which will be found, on examination, not to be the fact, as to number, nor essentially different in malignant cases, when compared with the last ten or twelve years. The extreme heat and long continued drought, have caused many sudden deaths, especially among the intemperate and careless. Deaths by accident, also, have been over-proportioned, and both tend to originate false reports, and keep alive unusual anxieties. It is impossible that there can be any material concealment or disguise of the actual health of the city, if the inextinguishable disposition existed to make them; and it is repeated, whenever any sensible charges are discovered.

The Board acknowledge with great satisfaction the attention of the physicians of Baltimore in their prompt communications respecting the health of the city. By order,

P. REIGART, Sec'y.

ALEXANDRIA COMMON COUNCIL.

August 16th, 1819.

On motion of Mr. Swift, the following preamble and order were adopted: Whereas this council has reason to believe, that a malignant fever exists in the city of Baltimore. It is therefore ordered, That a Board of Health be appointed according to law, to take such steps as may hereafter be necessary to guard the health of the town.

Boston Health Office, August 11, 1819.—Several cases of a malignant fever having lately occurred in this town, and the Board of Health apprehending, that a vessel lately from the coast of Africa, last from Martinico, contained the contagion which might have produced said fever.—The Board of Health have caused said vessel to be scuttled and sunk; so that no danger now exists from that cause; also such articles as were on board of said vessel, that in the apprehension of the Board of Health might contain contagion, are, by order of the Board destroyed or removed to places of safety. The public may therefore rest assured, that every thing has been done, by order of the Board, that can be done, to insure safety to the citizens, and that no cause of alarm at present exists, and if future cases of said fever occurs, they will be published, if public safety requires it.—The board acknowledges the attention of the Physicians of Boston, in their prompt and intelligent communications to this Board of extraordinary cases, occurring in the course of their practice.—Published by order of the Board of Health.

JAMES ROBINSON, Sec'y.

It would appear by the following extracts of letters received from different parts of the country by a gentleman in Charleston, that cotton will be scarce, and of course high, the next season.

"If you have not sold my Cotton, I wish you to retain it until it will demand 20 cents. As the *rot* has pretty generally attacked the cotton this season again,

I impute its rising to that, and countermand my former order."

Another.—The hopes of our planters a few weeks ago, were high as to their crops.—The corn crop promises very fair, and we hope to see corn down to 50 cents; but several that I have enquired of to-day, state, that the *rot* is making sad work among the cotton, and has commenced its ravages very early; but that I suppose is owing to the crops being more forward than usual."

Another.—Our old adversary the *rot*, has commenced very severely on the cotton, and there is no calculating what injury we may sustain, as it is a month sooner than it has ever yet appeared."

From the Hopkinsville, Ky. paper, we learn that Gen. Long, who commands the Patriot army, is a native of South Carolina, and early emigrated to the Mississippi; he has generally been considered an enterprising man, and a brave soldier; attached to the equal rights of man.

We are gratified to see a number of the public journals of the west, espousing the cause of the patriots, and giving publicity to facts connected with the country before them. We are assured that if success attends the enterprise, a democratic government will be established on the most equitable principles.—Clarion.

The hull of a boat, entirely of malleable iron, and intended to be fitted up in an elegant style, to ply as a passage boat on the Fort and Clyde canal, was lately launched from the bank of the Monkland canal, at Fas'kine, and named the Vulcan. The length of the boat is 63 feet, the width 12 1-2 feet, weighs only 12 tons 15 cwt. and draws no more than 21 inches of water. This is the first iron boat built in Scotland.

Wash. City Gaz.

The Bank of St. Louis has again suspended operations. The directors are about to wind up the affairs of the bank, and dissolve the institution. Like every other broken bank, it has a plausible tale to tell.—

STATE LINE.

The commissioners who were appointed by this state to run the line between Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee river, have performed that duty and returned.

The parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude which is the chartered limits between this state and Tennessee, is ascertained to be about thirteen miles due south of the point where Walker's line strikes the Tennessee river and about 17 miles south of the point where the same line strikes the Mississippi.—This will convey to our readers some idea of the extent of country now under the jurisdiction of Tennessee which of right belongs to this state. The line run by the commissioners from the point of 36 degrees 30 minutes on the Tennessee strikes the Mississippi, crosses it twice and comprehends within the state of Kentucky about 7000 acres lying in the bend below New Madrid. Those who have access to Munsell's Map will see how this happens by casting their eyes on the bend in the Mississippi, at the northern point of which stands New Madrid.

The commissioners represent the lands on the Tennessee river and on the state line to be generally of a good quality and capable of supporting a large population. The Tennessee is a beautiful stream having a sufficiency of water for navigation through this state during the whole season. The lands on the Mississippi are likewise good; but with the exception of a few bluffs, subject to inundation from which they can never be redeemed. The lands on the Ohio are of a similar quality and subject to the like misfortune.

It is 72 miles on the state line from the Tennessee river to the Mississippi. The whole tract of land acquired from the Indians is of sufficient size and fertility to constitute four respectable counties. A considerable number of squatters have already located themselves on some parts of it.

Let the next legislature take care that this important section of the state may not be lost to us, by the manner in which it shall be sold. Funds ought to be derived from this source adequate to the education of many a poor child who will otherwise grope in profound ignorance.

Mr. Munsell, and not Gen. Adair, as formerly mentioned in our paper, was the commissioner associated with Mr. Alexander. The perfection of the instruments which were used, the favorable state of the weather, the scientific character of the commissioners and the accuracy of the surveyors Messrs. William Steel and Richard Fox, give every reason to believe that the position of the western part of our state line is now definitively fixed.

A Treaty was held at Edwardsville, state of Illinois, on the 6th inst. between Col. Chouteau and Col. Stephenson, commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and the civil and military Chiefs of the Kickapoo tribe of Indians. It resulted in the purchase of that tract of country generally termed the Sangamo. The boundary commences at the mouth of the Illinois river, and runs easterly by the old purchase lines to the N. W. corner of the second Kickapoo purchase, thence north easterly by the old purchase lines, to the line dividing Indiana and Illinois states, thence north to the Kankakee River, thence down that river to the Illinois, thence down the Illinois to the place of beginning. This tract is estimated to contain upwards of ten millions of acres, a great quantity of which is first rate land. Nearly 300 families had squatted on this land before the purchase, which was a strong inducement to the Indians to leave the country. They have obtained a tract of land extending from the river Osage to La Pomme, and south to the heads of

White River. They will thus become the near neighbors of their old enemies the Cherokees, with whom, until lately, they have been at war for more than 200 years.

[Cin. Inquirer.

Adjutant General's Office,

Brownsville, August 4, 1819.

DIVISION ORDERS. The major general commanding, having accomplished his tour of Review and Inspection of the posts on the waters of the western lakes, has much satisfaction in expressing his approbation of the very excellent state of police and discipline in which the troops were generally found.

At Fort Michilimackinac great credit is due to Capt. Peirce, of the corps of artillery, [the late commander] and to the other officers—all of whom seemed to have united in effecting so much respectability in the command. The precision and accuracy in the infantry manoeuvres and artillery exercise, evinced a knowledge of military duty highly honorable to the division.

The garrison at Fort Howard, [Green Bay] is also in excellent condition.—Capt. Whistler, of the 3d infantry, who has the command, and the officers associated with him, are likewise entitled to much praise—not more for the soldierly appearance of the troops, than for the economy and expedition with which the commanded constructed transport boats for the accommodation of the 5th Regiment in its passage to the Mississippi.

The major general regrets that his other duties forbade his visiting Major Baker's command—but he takes pleasure in assuring the major that he is satisfied the post would have been found in the high order military commands are always seen in under such officers.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brown.

R. JONES,

Adjutant General.

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 16.

Mr. Jacob Barker has issued a pamphlet of fifty pages, addressed to the public, giving a minute and detailed account of his banking operations, the situation in which he stands as to pecuniary matters, and likewise all his transactions with the United States relative to loans, &c. In the course of the publication, Mr. Barker says, he shall offer himself next spring to the electors of the southern district, as a candidate for a seat in the senate of New York. He concludes his pamphlet, on the subject of his dispute with the government, in the following words:

"How this controversy will result, time only can determine, if the government should ever so far listen to the voice of reason and justice, as to submit the whole affair to the decision of competent and disinterested men, as arbitrators between us, and if on such submission a balance should be found against me, it will, I hope and trust be in my power to liquidate the same. I, however, am persuaded that such an investigation would result in a balance, due to me from the government, more than equal to the payment of all my debts, without the aid of my real or personal estate. All I ask is justice."

The Yellow Stone Expedition appears at last, to have fairly embarked on the great undertaking.

Gen. Jessup and Col. Atkinson arrived in Franklin on Monday last, from St. Louis—the former to suspend the operations in his department, and the latter to join the expedition, of which he is the commander, at this place.

On Thursday morning last, the steam boat Expedition, capt. Craig, one of the boats belonging to Col. James Johnson, arrived here, accompanied by several keel boats, with about 300 troops, including officers, &c. The Johnson and the Jefferson steam boats will probably arrive in a few days, as well as the remainder of the keel boats, with the main body of the expedition.

Missouri Intelligencer.

The character of vice president Tompkins has, by the official station which he holds, and still more by the exertions & services rendered to the country in the late war, become the property, and is entitled to the fair protection, of the nation. No efforts, no exposure, no risks, no sacrifices deterred that justly distinguished patriot from devoting himself, at the most awful moment, to the defence of the union. By pledging his own responsibility and that of his friends, he obtained money for military service, when the credit and resources of the general government had failed for that object. This he did as the governor of New York. He was thus made to appear on the treasury books of that state as a defaulter, and was for a time, most wantonly and unjustly calumniated on that point. With this view of the subject, the New York legislature passed an act for an equitable adjustment of his accounts. The act is so plain as to admit of but one just construction, as is declared by nine of the most able lawyers in that state, of all parties. Yet, because this construction was favorable to Vice President Tompkins, and would have completely settled his pecuniary affairs and his reputation, where it is now in all unprejudiced minds, on a commanding eminence, the comptroller of New York, contrary to his own solemn pledge, in the face of overwhelming legal authorities, and obviously for political reasons, to insure the continued ascendancy of De Witt Clinton, and to prostrate a dreaded rival, has refused to adjust the affair as required by a legislative act.—The subject is placed in an unanswerable view by the correspondence in succeeding columns.—Franklin Gaz.

THE CAPITOL.

We were glad to find, by a visit to the capitol, that the apartments destined for the senate and House of representatives will be ready for their reception at the opening of the ensuing session of congress. The senate chamber, in the north wing, appears to be the nearest to completion, and will be a more splendid apartment than the one in which that body formerly sat. The representative Hall, in the South Wing, though the form is changed, perhaps disadvantageously, but necessarily, from oval to semicircular, will at least equal in magnificence the former hall. It will possess, over the old room, some great advantages, of embellishment as well as convenience. The beautiful large pillars, of variegated Potomac marble, in this hall, and the smaller ones of the same material in that of the senate, cannot fail of being generally admired. The colossal statue of liberty, raised aloft over the speaker's chair, is a fine object, but would appear perhaps to greater advantage had it an ample space for its display. The galleries in both rooms, but particularly in the senate chamber, are more conveniently disposed than the old one. The *route assemblee* of both halls, and the arrangements of offices, committee rooms, &c. it is supposed, will have been greatly improved by their re-edification.

At length, too, the centre buildings begin to rise from the ground. The ample foundations and subterranean vaults, commenced last season, have been very substantially completed. The western wall is already rising towards the second story, and the eastern or front wall is some feet above the ground. It is supposed that, before the winter sets in, the building will have reached somewhere about half its height. If congress continue to look with a favorable eye on this great national work, it is hoped the end of the next season will find the exterior walls prepared to receive the lofty dome they are destined to support; and that two more years will suffice for the completion of the capitol.

The two additional buildings erected for the accommodation of the public offices, and parallel to the old buildings, are very nearly completed. They are rather more capacious than the buildings already occupied, and, having the addition, each, of a handsome portico, with free stone pillars, serve considerably to embellish that quarter of the city.

Nat. Intell.

The 12th anniversary of "Westminster's triumph and purity of election," was celebrated in London on the 24th of May. The celebrated reformer, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, took the chair and announced the following toasts:—"The only source of legitimate power—the PEOPLE—Tune, Britons strike home." "The Regent; and may he always remember his own declaration, that the Crown is held in trust for the benefit of the people—Tune, Hope told a flattering tale." "May the United Kingdom be speedily enabled to follow the example set by Westminster in 1807—elect their own representatives—Tune, Old England to thyself be true."

Balt. Pat.

MASONIC.

It will be recollected that that superb edifice, the MASONIC HALL, was almost entirely consumed by fire, on the 9th of March last. By the munificence of the craft, aided by the contributions of their fellow-citizens, a sum of money was almost immediately raised, sufficient to rebuild the Lodge; and such has been the zeal and activity of the superintendents, that the rafters for the roof were raised this day. A spacious suite of rooms, fifty-six feet by thirty has been added to the main building; which, when completed, will render it one of the most roomy and elegant structures in the city.

In viewing it this morning, we were forcibly struck with a placard of the following tenor, and which, we are informed, has been rigorously enforced:—

"No spirituous liquors allowed in 'this house; nor are the men permitted to leave their work to go and get 'it.'"

Signed by the Superintendent.

It is stated on the authority of letters from Raleigh, that the North Carolina State Bank had resolved upon the entire suspension of specie payments. The bank and branches had been heavily beset with applicants for specie, and a person from Virginia has had a large amount of notes protested, with a determination to commence immediate suits.

Balt. Pat.

Liverpool, June 25.

Within a few days several vessels have arrived at this port from Ireland, with volunteers for South America. Vessels are fitting out here to convey them to the theatre of action. They await the orders of Gen. Devereux, for embarkation. He is daily expected here.

The disturbances in this town on Monday night, ascribed to the Irish volunteers for S. America, originated in an attempt of some laborers to rescue two women from the custody of the dock men. The mob increased and proceeded from one violence to another, until at last the door of Bridgwell was broken in. A great number of men were apprehended, several of whom were Irishmen of Gen. Devereux's corps, but of eight committed only one is of that description.

Died,

In Georgetown, on Friday morning, the 30th ultimo, after a long and lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZA KEANE, consort of Dr. Marcellus Keane.

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

HOME INDUSTRY.

The great interest displayed, at this time, throughout the United States, by almost every class of citizens, in the discussion and encouragement of domestic manufactures, fairly creates the supposition and hope that the next congress will make "home industry" a prominent subject of legislation. However much the interference of congress may be opposed by a few, we entertain not the shadow of a doubt but that the great mass of the people of America earnestly desire some legislative aid—some governmental protection in the pursuit of what may be called PERMANENT NATIONAL HAPPINESS. This opinion is not formed without evidence. Various essays, written in different quarters, bearing upon their face, energy and research, go very far in disclosing public sentiment. There was a time when the paternal arm of the nation was extended—when home-made materials were consumed. Then factory establishments flourished. The aid was withdrawn by circumstances—and the busy hum of the wheel and spindle has been succeeded by the mournful spectacle of decayed structures.

A writer in the "Southern Patriot," printed at Charleston, S. C. is opposed to the early adoption of any system by which domestic manufactures will be encouraged. He may in vain urge, that they can only prosper in a limited territory, and dense population. It is equally absurd to say that the United States have not the pecuniary resources, nor the science and skill. Industry is an attribute that seldom fails of success; and it is difficult for us to believe that a close and thick population is indispensably necessary to the existence of that quality. Allow the price of labor to be high at the commencement of an extensive system of manufacturing, are there not thousands of unemployed individuals in the country, who, when added to the myriads of plebeian emigrants from Europe, would soon reduce it? There is no question of the fact. Hence the extent of wilderness west, while it might invite to agriculture, could not in any possible way operate against manufactures.

The writer above alluded to, appears to think the country must be made entirely agricultural. We profess the most unbounded esteem for this source of national wealth. The cultivators of the soil have been justly styled the backbone of the different communities in the new world. But there is an old proverb, that, "if the rod be bent too much one way, you must, in order to make it straight, bend it as much the other." In a nation, therefore, which possesses resources for both agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, it would be highly impolitic to encourage, exclusively, the one, and endeavor to depress the other.

Extract from a letter, written by a respectable inhabitant of Philadelphia, to a citizen of Lexington.

"Transylvania University begins to attract attention in this quarter. With such a President as Mr. Holley, it could not do otherwise. I am determined, if able, and raise our two boys, to send them there for their education."

The state of Mississippi has elected George Poindexter, Esq. Governor—Christopher Rankin, Esq. representative in Congress—and it yet remains uncertain whether Mr. Burnet or Mr. Patton is elected Lieut. Governor.

Illinois has elected Mr. Danl. P. Cook its representative in Congress. Our personal feelings are in favor of M. Cook. But his opposition to the admission of slavery in Missouri, or rather his disposition to restrict it by act of congress, compels us to say we are sorry the people have chosen him. We had thought, too, that Mr. Cook possessed too enlarged and liberal a mind for the entertainment of sentiments so glaringly erroneous.

POWER OF STEAM.

The American steam ship Savannah, Capt. Rogers, arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of June last, after a passage of 25 days—during which it was propelled 13 days by the engine, without the aid of sails.

The approach of this vessel to the English shore attracted great attention and unbounded admiration. The Liverpool papers speak of the subject enthusiastically. To see a ship of 550 tons burthen riding across the Atlantic, without any appearance of the ordinary rigging, must have presented a novelty, calculated to

astonish. Notwithstanding a neighboring state has the credit of the enterprise, yet, as Americans, we feel proud that its origin took place in the United States.

On the 26th of May last, the commissioners of the sinking fund at St. Petersburg burnt 80,000,000 rubles worth of Bank notes.

The Right Honorable Robert Dundas, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in England, died on the 20th of June last.

SPLENDID PROCESSION.

On Wednesday last, the memory of Thomas Smith Webb, Esq. late Deputy General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, was respected by a procession, the most numerous, and the most ably conducted, of any that has ever preceded it in Kentucky. The Royal Arch Chapter of this place, some time since, had determined on a procession; and the Grand Lodge of the state, whose session commenced on Monday last, unanimously determined to unite. The following was the order of procession.

Two Tyler with Swords.
Nine Stewards with Rods.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
Master Masons.
Six Deacons with Rods.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
A Deputy Marshal—Brother Thomas

A Mason's Son, with the banner of Wisdom.

Three Masons' Sons, with baskets of flowers.

A Mason's Son, bearing the banner of Strength.

Three Masons' Sons, with baskets of flowers.

A Mason's Son, bearing the banner of Beauty.

Grand Tyler, with a drawn sword.

Two Grand Stewards, with Rods.

Representatives of Lodges, two and two.

Past Masters, two and two.

Grand Sword Bearer and Grand Pursuivant with swords.

Grand Deacons, with Rods.

Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer.

Grand Orator and Grand Marshal.

Grand Wardens.

Deputy Marshal—Brother James E. Pearson.

Past Grand Officers.

Holy Bible, borne by an elderly Past Grand Master.

GRAND MASTER.

A Car, bearing two crossed swords, an High Priest's insignia, dress and jewel, the Grand Royal Arch Constitution, and Free Mason's Monitor, borne by nine Royal Arch Masons, with white scarfs and weeds.

Tyler of the Chapter, with a Sword.

Three Grand Masters of the Vails, with swords.

Three Royal Arch Masons, with extinguished candles.

Royal Arch Masons, by threes.

Secretary and Treasurer.

Deputy Marshal—Companion Combs.

Captain of the Host, Principal Sojourner, and Royal Arch Captain.

Past High Priests.

Mourning Arch, with a Holy Bible borne under it.

Orator and Chaplain.

High Priest, King and Scribe.

The procession after being joined by the Royal Arch Chapter, moved in solemn order, under the direction of Companion Daniel Bradford marshal of the day, to the Episcopal Church, where appropriate hymns were sung, a funeral service and religious exercises were performed by our Rev. Grand Chaplain C. W. Cloud, and an Eulogy on the character and services of our deceased brother Webb, was delivered by Companion P. H. P. Wm. G. Hunt.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

Farmers Bank of Jessamine.

This institution closed its doors on the 31st of August. It is to be lamented that it was compelled by the heavy runs that were made on it, to stop, when they had succeeded in redeeming all their paper to about three thousand dollars.

It was the intention of the directors to take in all their notes, and close their concerns honorably; in pursuance of which, they went into the market to raise funds on their own individual responsibility. Such is the confidence that the writer of this has in the directors, that he feels authorized to assure the public that every cent of paper out will be redeemed; although it may take some little time. The object of this is to prevent the holders of notes from sacrificing them.

E.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Bank United States.—The stockholders of the bank of the United States at Charleston, seem alarmed with a report that an attempt will be made to dismiss Mr. Cheves from the presidency of that institution, and we have seen in all the public papers an invitation to those who hold stock in it to prepare their proxies to support him! This is really a singular procedure, and may cause Mr. C. to say, "heaven defend me from my friends!"

It is rumored that the president and cashier have "agreed to disagree," and are on the worst possible terms; and perhaps, the opposition is expected from Mr. Smith and his friends. As we are now satisfied that this bank has resolved to "rule or ruin," we have no friend-

ship for either of the parties among its stockholders and managers. The stock of the bank seems to be looking up—it is quoted at from 94 to 95 per cent. in the Philadelphia papers. *Adica.*

Important from Texas.

From the Louisiana Herald.

We are indebted to a gentleman belonging to the Army of the Republic of Texas, for the following copy of the Declaration of the Supreme Council.—The editor congratulates that body on the progress of their efforts—and he, as all others of a free government should be, is always ready and willing to contribute his utmost exertions in the emancipation of the enslaved and oppressed.

DECLARATION.

By the Supreme Council of the Republic of Texas.

As all the governments were originally established by the will of the people, for the benefit of society, whenever the existing government in any community, fails to effect the purposes for which it was instituted, it is competent to the community at large to rescind its express or tacit allegiance to the ruling power, and to organize a new constitution and form of government more consistent with its interests, and more consonant with its feelings. In exercising this unquestionable right, an independent people have only to consult their own discretion. But, though amenable to no tribunal for its municipal acts, a free State, in claiming admission to the community of nations, owes to itself an exposition of the motives which have prompted it to the assertion of its rights, as well as of the principles which it assumes to vindicate.

The citizens of Texas have long indulged the hope that, in the adjustment of the boundaries of the Spanish possessions in America, and of the territories of the United States, they should be included within the limits of the latter.—The claims of the United States, long and strenuously urged, encouraged this hope. An expectation so flattering prevented any effectual effort to throw off the yoke of Spanish authority, though it could not restrain some unavailing rebellions against an odious tyranny. The recent treaty between Spain and the United States has dissipated an illusion too long and fondly cherished, and has roused the citizens of Texas from the torpor into which a fancied security had lulled them. They have seen themselves, by a convention to which they were no party, literally abandoned to the dominion of Spain, and left a prey, not only to impositions already intolerable, but to all the exactions which Spanish rapacity is fertile in devising. The citizens of Texas would have proved themselves unworthy of the age in which they live—unworthy of their ancestry—unworthy of the kindred of the Republics of the American Continent—could they have hesitated in this emergency, what course to pursue. Spurning the fetters of colonial vassalage, disdaining to submit to the most atrocious despotism that ever disgraced the annals of Europe—they have resolved, under the blessing of God, to be free. By this magnanimous resolution, to the maintenance of which their lives and their fortunes are pledged, they secure to themselves an elective and representative government, equal laws, and faithful administration of justice, the rights of conscience and religious liberty, the freedom of the press, the advantages of liberal education, and unrestricted commercial intercourse with all the world.

Animated by a just confidence in the goodness of their cause, and stimulated by the high objects to be obtained by the contest, they have prepared themselves unshrinkingly to meet, and firmly to sustain, any conflict in which this declaration may involve them.

Done at Nacogdoches, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1819.

JAMES LONG,
President of the Supreme Council.

BIE' TAYLOR, Sec'y.

TEXAS.

ALEXANDRIA, (Lou.) Aug. 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Province of Texas, under date of the 21st July 1819.

The Republican Army are daily increasing in men and means. No further information respecting the movements of the enemy, as the late rains have nearly cut off all communication between him and the Republican Army; however his movements will soon be known, as several small detachments have been sent to reconnoitre him, and at this time the Republicans are fully prepared to beat him, should he dare to advance. A Court of Admiralty will soon be established at Galvestown. Letters received in this place, mention that friends to the cause are in motion in many places to join the army. Citizens are constantly moving in with their families: In short nothing in the nature of things can prevent their success. This is certainly the most healthy, beautiful and fertile country I have ever seen. The council will soon determine what quantity of land will be given to settlers. I know the terms will be flattering, and persons that live by agriculture, once seeing this country will certainly migrate to it.—Crops at this time are very fine here, and the citizens offer every thing they have towards the support of the Republican Army. It is true men have had to suffer many privations, but without the least complaint whatever. I have never yet seen a more orderly set of soldiers;

they are warmly attached to their commanding officers, and I think would do honor to any service. The commander in chief will set out in a few days for Pácon Point, Red River, for the purpose of establishing some regulations among the citizens, and organizing the militia, by their particular request. In fact at any time the commanding officer takes up a line of march for the enemies army (which I think will be soon) he will, if I am not very much mistaken, find himself at the head of a very formidable force, one that can penetrate any part of the enemy's country, and will give confidence to those who are anxious to join them, and shake off an odious tyranny. Not a citizen in this country has reason to complain of any misconduct on the part of the soldiers; and there exists the greatest harmony I ever witnessed in any service.

Colonel Cook is now at Nacogdoches with part of his regiment, preparing a comfortable reception for the balance of the army.

Just as our paper was going to press we were furnished with the following extract of a letter from an Officer in the Patriot Army of Texas, to his friend in this place, which will show that the cause of Republicanism is in a prosperous train in that province.

Nacogdoches, July 17, 1819.

"I can only say generally, that our success so far, has answered my most sanguine expectations; recruits arrive daily, and the most favorable accounts have been received from various parts of the U. S. whilst all the inhabitants of that portion of the country we have yet occupied, are with us to a man."

South America.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Instructions to the commanders of armed vessels in the service of the Oriental Republic of La Plata.

1st. In searching and examining vessels of any nation, a civil and polite behavior is required, and in case of taking from them the property of the enemy, the captor must pay the freight stipulated. He is not to cause them unnecessary interruption, nor take supplies by force. If any article is wanted it must be obtained by a voluntary sale.

2d. Prisoners are to be treated in the best possible manner—they are not to be insulted, nor deprived of their baggage.

3d. In case any chief, officer, &c. be made prisoner, he must be sent to these ports, and this government offers a compensation proportioned to his rank.

4th. To remove the crews of prizes, the commander must pay their passage to the nearest place where they can be landed.

5th. The prizes must be ordered to any of the free ports of South America.

6th. Negroes from the coast of Africa, found in prizes, shall be paid for at the rate of one hundred dollars each; females and children shall be put under the care of private persons, to be educated according to the practice of free countries.

7th. To prevent insubordination on board of cruisers, the commanders are authorized to arrest, and keep in confinement, any person who may happen to offend on board, giving notice of the circumstances at his return, for the information of the tribunal appointed to hear such cases.

8th. In case of resistance from any vessel to be examined after the flag is hoisted, force may be used, and the vessel ordered to any of the ports of the republic, to be declared legal prize money according to the laws. But in this case circumspection is recommended.

9th. Every attention and kindness is recommended towards the cruisers belonging to the free governments of America, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Venezuela and Mexico, who are engaged in the same cause.

10th. In the act of leaving the port, and during the cruise, the commander must take care that the contracts, under which the men entered the service, be read to them.

11th. In case of any doubts, on points not expressly defined in these articles, the commander must regulate his conduct by the provisions of the general ordinances, and by the practice of civilized nations.

12th. All the articles of these instructions are equally valid and in force against the Portuguese and Spaniards.

The government reposes in the good qualities of all commanders, that they will behave in such manner as to do honor to our flag. To this effect, I have granted these presents, under my signature, and countersigned by my secretary.

General Quarters, at the Entre Rios, this 3d day of May, 1819.

(Signed) JOSEPH ARTIGAS.
(Signed) JOSEPH MONTERROSO,
Secretary of War and of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from La Guira, June 23, 1819, received at Philadelphia.

"The grana Margarita armada composed of 20 armed vessels and 4 transports, having on board 950 English and Germans, and 200 Creole troops, sailed on the 13th, from Margarita, and on the 15th, effected a landing at Pozuelos, 4 leagues from Barcelona, which place was taken on the 13th. Our army is at some distance in the interior, but are ere this, marching against the enemy. Our fleet has gone to Windward, and if they fall in with the enemy will give a good account of them. The greatest tranquillity prevails in this city,

Carraccas, and the country round—but business very dull. Produce high and scarce."—*Bull. Amer.*

BARCELONA TAKEN.

Capt. Massicot of the schooner Prosperine, arrived at Baltimore, 10th inst. in 17 days from Lagaira, and 11 from St. Thomas, states, that it was reported at Lagaira, that Barcelona was taken by Brion, who blockaded it with 1100 men.—*Phila. Union.*

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 30.

A correspondent at Norfolk, writes under date of August 16, that Captain Webb, had just arrived there, in 20 days from Maracaibo, bringing the following intelligence:—About the time of his sailing, (26th ult.) news reached there, of the defeat of Gen. Morillo at Calabazas, a small place a short distance up the lake, and that his loss was very great indeed. He had since made a requisition for more troops, ammunition, & clothing, but it was not probable it would be filled. The patriots were highly elated at their success, as the odds were greatly against them. Capt. W. did not understand the name of the general commanding the patriot forces.

[It must have been Gen. Bolivar who was on his line of March from Angostura to Santa Fe.]—*Gazette.*

NEW YORK, AUGUST 17.

By the arrival yesterday of the Hector, Gillender, London papers of the 23d, and Liverpool papers of the 25th of June were received. They furnish nothing very important. It is stated from Rome that Lucien Bonaparte had applied to the government for permission to send his eldest son to his brother Joseph in America, but that permission had been refused; he was advised to apply to the Allied Powers.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill underwent a third reading in the House of Commons, on the 21st June, and passed. Ayes 190, nays 229—majority 61.

Mr. Russell, late minister to Sweden, and his family, arrived at Boston on Sunday, in the Cordelia, in 36 days from Gibraltar.

The marriage of the king of Spain with the Princess Josephine, the youngest daughter of Prince Maximilian of Saxony, seems to be determined.—*Post.*

NEW YORK, AUG. 12.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

By the arrival last evening, of the brig Victory in 26 days from Vera Cruz, we learn, that several neutral vessels had lately arrived at that port, and that the markets were dull. The mercantile communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico continued uninterrupted. A British frigate, last from Havana, had arrived, and was taking on board specie to the amount of two millions of dollars.

MARRIED.

At Franklin, on the 17th inst. Mr. HERBERT VAX PECK, editor of the Franklin Monitor, to Miss ANN SMITH, daughter of Wm. Smith, Esq. of that place.—*Clarion.*

THEATRE.

This Evening, Sept. 3.
Will be presented, Mr. Coleman's excellent Comedy, in five acts, called the
HEIR AT LAW.

To conclude with the celebrated Afterpiece, called the

ADOPTED CHILD,
Or, *Milford Castle.*
For particulars see Bills.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WITH great reluctance I was compelled, as a security to myself, to forward all persons from crediting my wife on my account. Previous to resorting to this step, every exertion was made to avoid it. Three gentlemen of the first respectability, were applied to by both parties, who settled the terms upon which a separation should take place without troubling the public with our unfortunate differences. The terms were agreed to by my said wife, and I have no doubt would have been finally ratified, but for the intervention of some demon, by whose advice she was induced to withhold her signature. This refusal produced the advertisement, granting to my feelings as a father and husband, but which necessity compelled. That she has been wrought upon to put her name to the reply in the last Gazette by the same individuals, I have no doubt, at whose instigation she refused to sanction the contract. To the truth of the statements made therein, I can only give a denial, as it would be difficult to prove a negative. To those gentlemen with whom I have a personal acquaintance, such denial, I am convinced, will be sufficient. I can only make inquiry of my acquaintance to satisfy themselves of the correctness of my conduct; and would wish never more to hear or think of the riper who conceived, or penned the address signed, "Mary Van Pelt."

SAMUEL VAN PELT.
Lexington, Aug. 2, 1819.—36-3t

OHIO MONEY

RECEIVED FOR SALE.

WM. SNELLING will receive the following Bank Notes for SALE:
Lancaster, Ohio,
Marietta, do.
Columbus, do.
Bank of Cincinnati,
The Bank of Steubenville,
Old Bank of Chillicothe,
Western Reserve,
North Western Bank of Virginia,
The Bank of the Valley of Winchester,
And bills on the old Bank of Kentucky and And bills on the old Bank of Kentucky and And bills on the old Bank of Kentucky and

A constant supply will be kept on hand and sold at the lowest rate, wholesale and retail, corner of Main-Cross street.
He has also for Sale,
A Dearborn Wagon & Handsome Gig
With harness complete.—Likewise
ONE HANDSOME GIG HORSE.
Lexington, August 19, 1812.—34-3t

Blank Notes of Hand,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

AUCTIONS.

Elegant Thread Laces,
AT THE AUCTION ROOM OF
Shreve & Combs,

On Tuesday Morning, the 7th September,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILL BE SOLD, an assortment of superb THREAD LACES, just received from the importer.

TERMS OF SALE—
All sums under \$50, Cash.

" over 50 and under \$100, 60 days cr.

" over 100 and under \$150, 4 months.

" over 150 and under \$200, 6 months.

" over \$200, 8 months credit.

Approved endorsed notes. The Lace can be seen on the day prior to the sale.

SURETY & COMDS.
Aucts. and Com. Merchants.

Sept. 3.

Charles Edwards,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he will attend to Sales at Auction, (on his own account,) of Real and Personal Estates, Merchandize, Bank Stock, &c. and solicits a share of public patronage, which by his attention to the interests of his employers he will endeavor to merit. Apply to him at the Store of Messrs. Shreve & Combs, where all orders will meet prompt attention.

CHARLES EDWARDS, Auc.
September 1—36-3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber contemplates going to the eastward in a few days, and requests those indebted to him, either by bond, note or book account, to come forward and settle their respective dues, as no further indulgence can be given by their obedient servant.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD.
Lexington, Sept. 3, 1819.—36d

Tammay Society.

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AN adjourned meeting will be held at the

Shaker Ferry, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, precisely at the going down of the sun. It is hoped that the brethren will be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be called up.

Brethren or citizens to whom the society may be indebted, will hand in their accounts.

R. H. CHINN, Secy.
Month of Corns 3d.
Y. D. 327.

Jessamine county.

TAKEN up by John Jewel, living near Shaker Ferry, a BLACK HORSE, eight years old, 13½ hands high a blaze face 3 white feet, roach mane and bob tail, shod before and branded P D—appraised to 25 dollars before me, this 29th day of May, 1819.

THOS. BUTLER, j. p. c.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!!

Independent Fire Company, No. 1.

THE members will attend their stated meeting at W. CONNELL'S to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

THO. M. PRENTISS, Secy.
September 3.

IMPORTANT.

JUST RECEIVED and for Sale low for CASH, by Messrs. H. & M. BATTIE, in Millersburg, or Messrs. LANG-HORN & BRENT, Maysville.

17,000 Pounds prime GREEN COFFEE.

Millersburg, August 28 h, 1819.—36-4t

FORFEITURES.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY, AUG. 23, 1819.

RESOLVED by the Board of Directors, that all shares in which three semi-annual contributions remain unpaid be forfeited, unless the arrearages thereon be paid within three months from this date, according to the by-laws of the Institution.

THOMAS M. PRENTISS, Librarian.
Sept. 1, 1819.—36-3t

SPRINGVILLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

WILL OFFER THIS TOWN FOR SALE,

On the 1st Monday of October next.

THIS town is so planned for health and convenience as to ensure general satisfaction in that respect. It is situated in Owen county, on the bank of the west fork of White River, and immediately opposite the site which has been selected for the seat of justice of Owen. It is 15 miles distant from Bloomington, Ind. the seat of justice of Monroe county, and near to it than any other point on the river; and the road between those places being very good, SPRINGVILLE must be principally the place of deposit for that rich, populous and flourishing county. It embraces several fine springs not surpassed by any in the country, and from which (at a trifling expense) water might be conveyed to any extremity of the town. Independent of these advantages, the remarkable healthiness of the place, and the unrivalled fertility of the contiguous country, makes Springville a desirable place either for the purpose of speculation or of obtaining an agreeable residence.

TERMS OF SALE.

One fifth of the purchase money paid at the time of sale, one fifth in 9 months, one fifth in 18 months, one fifth in 27 months and one fifth in three years.

J. DUNN,
RICH'D. HUBBARD.
August 9, 1819.—36-3t

LOST,

A FEW weeks ago, a new patent breeched shot GUN, which the owner is anxious to regain. Any person who may have such in their possession and not knowing the owner, will be so good as to leave it at this office, or at the store of Dr. E. WARFIELD.

Lexington, Sept. 2—36-4t

Blue Lick Water.

WILL be kept constantly on hand at Wm. PALMATEER'S TAVERN, sign of the Green Tree, a supply of the BLUE LICK SPRING WATER, which will be brought in the limits of one night, in close barrels

